REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,891.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 127

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

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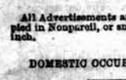
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August 1877.

The Arcot is fitted with the most of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, and on SATURDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. TUNUAIR, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, on THURSDAY, the 9th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Carwar, Natrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAROMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "UMBALLA" 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1877, at 4 p. m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month. on the 24th,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.

and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,

and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 21,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, a connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. he o.

Bombay, June 6, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s) NEPAUL	3586	600	R. Methven	10th Aug.
BANGALORE	2963	500	G. N. Hector	17th do.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
SURAT	3141	531	G. C Burne	31st do.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VE-TIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(s) INDUS	3470	540	S. L. Shallard	21st do.
CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking and Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta —

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2909	450	G. Lee	30th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ceaptain.	
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hasselwood	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASHAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2203	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders. Nom.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	—	—	8th Aug.
Macedonia	2274	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.
Trinacria	2197	424	R. Hutchison.	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15 h Sept.	27th „
Caledonia	2259	424	T. Futter	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	14th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra office.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain A. Leva, will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 3 0	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, cting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Crawford Market.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. Higgins, Esq., Superintendent of Markets.

Date will be fixed hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first class French Slate Billiard with lamps, a sweet toned rosewood Cottage Piano by "Playel," plated 2, 3 and 6 lights argand lamps, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at No. 111, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. Roux, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished and Richly open Carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, &c., Porcelainwares, a Mahogany Cottage Piano, by "Collard and Collard," &c., at the Bungalow lately occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, Malabar Hill, opposite Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Bungalow.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture &c., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and desert services, Elkington's best plate chest (made to order), cutlery, &c., richly open carved seasoned blackwood and French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces for 20 persons, side board, dumb waiter, mallet pattern dining room chairs, teapoys, handsome circular, oval, and pier tables, easy rocking and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, ornament stands, a Mahogany cottage piano by "Collard and Collard," rich Brussels carpet with border, single and four lights hanging argand lamps, veranda chairs, hatstand, English iron painted and Madras pattern cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses dispense articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room the following :—

1 case of silver glass-ware consisting of powder boxes, drinking cups, candlesticks, fancy flower vases, &c., &c.

1 case consisting of various sorts of flower vases, glass candle sticks, salt cellars.

Few sample door locks of different sorts.

Second hand double harness, ride saddle, artillery saddle, leather leggings, lady's boots, kerosine hanging lamps with drops, hall lamps, travelling tiffin case, door skins, American 8 days clocks, slides for magic lantern, &c.

1 fine horse.

Also a quantity of white piece goods such as white sarries dhooties, grey shirtings, &c., &c.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A second size Billiard Table with slate, specially adapted for family residence. Price Rs. 600.

Also an English Mail Phaeton second hand. Price Rs. 450.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 14th August 1877 at 4 P. M., on the premises by order of the mortgagee Naran Konarjee Vanjari, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Kalujee bin Pottajee and Ithoojee bin Pottajee Vanjari (since deceased) in exercise of the power of sale vested in the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage in the Marathi language between the said Kalujee bin Pottajee Vanjari and Ithoojee bin Pottajee Vanjari of the one part and the said Naran Konarjee Vanjari of the other part, bearing date the 1st April 1872. All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, and situate at third Kamathipura lane, outside the Fort, standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Ithoojee bin Pottajee Vanjari under Nos. 362 and 3624, and bearing Assessment No. 8 and 9, containing by admeasurement 315 9/18 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhawa Jangojee, on the west by the house of Vanjari Fakirs, and on the south by the sweepers passage and on the north by the aforesaid 3rd Kamathipura lane, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Kalujee bin Pottaji Vanjari and his tenants.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Balkrishna & Bhagwandas, the mortgagees Solicitors, at their Office at No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort.—Bombay, 7th Aug, 1877,

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 8th August 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock p. m., at their room Meadow Street.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods on account of whom it may concern.

H A 354	2 case woollen	More or less damaged by salt water.
345	10 pieces woollen	
356/7	6	

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY the 10th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their rooms.—

25 casks each containing 4 dozen quarts of Apolinery Water and few casks of Cooper, 1 case brown windsor soap, 1 case fancy paper weight, 2 cases broadcloth and Cashmere and lots of sundry goods.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICE of the ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION LIMITED, (in Liquidation), is REMOVED from the 1st instant from No. 9, Hummum Street, to Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BEST REFINED KEROSINE OIL.
KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS.
AMERICAN COTTON DRILLS.
AMERICAN STEP LADDERS, SCALES and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.
Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

WATCHES.

GOLD HUNTING LEVER, 5 Holes Jewelled, Spring Capped, set Hands behind, Sunk Seconds, Double Spring case, best quality, by John Jones of 338, Strand.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of PERMANENT STATIONS to replace the temporary Stations at MARINE LINES and CHURNEY ROAD in Bombay will be received up to the 21st instant.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, H. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Circle.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Bombay, Church Gate Street, 7th August 1877,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION,
In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of HAJEE TAR MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

HAJEE SALAY MAHOMED HAJEE MAHOMED..Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made by the applicant abovenamed to the High Court for GRANT to him as the brother and one of the next of kin of the said deceased of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of the deceased abovenamed. All persons concerned therein are apprized there of.—Dated this 7th day of August 1877

JEFFERSON and PAYNE,
Applicant's Attorneys.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 33, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p m., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of Accounts to 31st May 1-77.
2. To elect Directors in the place of Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To consider whether a Dividend should be declared.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY BURJORJEE MISTREE,
Secretary and Treasurer

Bombay, 7th August 1877.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated 3rd July 1877, notice is hereby given, that as no PROPER WRITTEN OFFERS have been RECEIVED by the Undersigned for the PURCHASE of MACHINERY, PLANTS, TOOLS, &c., lately in use of the above Company, the time for RECEIVING the OFFERS has been EXTENDED up to FRIDAY, the 7th day of September 1877.

Parties who have sent in their offers for sundry articles if wishing to withdraw the same are requested to apply to the Undersigned.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KARAK,
Liquidators.

7th August, 1877.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock p m., on MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the SUPPLY for one year of the PUNKA ARTICLES for use in the OFFICERS' GENERAL MESS of H M. INDIAN TROOP SHIPS, specified in a Schedule, which can be seen at this Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop Ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tenders, forms of which can be obtained at this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each copy, to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M. Indian Troop Ships."

G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, August 7, 1877.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, an Upperstoried BUNGALOW at Mazagon, at present in the occupation of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq. For rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, recently in the occupation of the late P. Bellelli, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba for Rs. 135, and another for Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Radelia and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a furnished RESIDENCE in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

GOPAL NARAYEN AND COMPANY.

G. W. REYNOLD'S NOVELS. (*Reduced Prices.*)

	Rs. a.
Mysteries of the Court of London, 8 vols	26 0
Mysteries of London, 4 vols	13 8
Agnes, or The Beauty and Heiress, 2 vols	7 0
Joseph Wilmot, or The Memoirs of a Man Servant, 2 vols.	7 0
Mary Price, or The Memoirs of a Maid Servant, 2 vols	7 0
Ellen Percy, or A Tale of the stage, 2 vols	7 0
Rose Lambert, or The Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter	3 8
Young Duchess, or The Memoirs of a Lady of Quality	3 8
Rye House Plot, or Ruth The Constable's Daughter	3 8
Bronze Statue, or Virgin's Kiss	3 8
Kenneth, a Romance of the Highlands	3 0
Coral Island or Hereditary Curse	3 0
Omar, a Tale of the War	3 0
Margaret, or The Discarded Queen	3 0
Massacre of Glencoe, a Roman e	3 0
Loves of the Harem, a Tale of Constantinople	2 12
Necromancer, a Romance	2 4
Old London, or The Days of Hogarth	2 4
Canonbury House, or The Queen's Prophecy	2 4
Warner, the Wehr Wolf, a Romance	2 0
Soldier's Wife	1 8
May Middleton, or The History of a Fortune	1 4
Mary Stuart, or The Queen of Scotland	1 4
Lelia, or The Star of Mingrelia	3 0
Grema Green, or All for Love	3 0

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.
8, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, 7th August 1877.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful armoa and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ..... Re. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ..... doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ..... pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ..... doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

COMPLETION OF THE REPAIRS TO THE FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, in apologising to their numerous Constituency for the inconvenience to which they have been subjected during the past few weeks through the PAINTING and DECORATING of the FORT ESTABLISHMENT, have the pleasure to announce that these are now COMPLETED, and the VARIOUS DIVISIONS of the BUSINESS REARRANGED so as to present the STOCK (to which LARGE ADDITIONS have recently been made) in the way most convenient for the INSPECTION of CUSTOMERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Comfortable and Easy Fitting

SHIRTS.

ASQUITH & CO. have just landed a New Stock of French Printed Cambrics, Oxford Cloth, Silk and Wool and Wove Flannels.

Patterns forwarded to any part of the East Post Free.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing ..... Six for	36 0	FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above ..... Six for	22 8
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest Designs, fast colours ..... Six for	30 0	SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk ..... Six for	52 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached ; a strong useful Shirt ..... Six for	22 8	WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk ..... Six for	52 0
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing ..... Six for	28 0	DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts ..... From	7 8

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENTS' BANIANS.

	Rs. A.
Fine Gauze Merino ..... Six.	14 0
Superfine Saxony ..... „	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Drinkless ..... „	27 0
Summer Merino, medium substance ..... „	36 0
Real India Gauze ..... „	40 0
Warranted Half Silk ..... „	45 0
Shetland Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts	6 0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers	7 8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3 12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee.	4 12
Fine Summer Merino	7 8
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seat	7 8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travelling	6 8
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	2 0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.

Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs. A.
Fine Brown Cotton ..... Doz.	9 8
Super „ ..... „	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours ..... „	15 0
Extra Super „ ..... „	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes ..... „	18 0
Real Lisle Thread ..... „	28 0
Real Balbriggan ..... „	30 0

KNICKERBOCKERS.

For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino ..... per pair.	5 8
Stout Knitt ..... „	5 8
Stout Knit Socks ..... „	3 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures ..... Doz.	15 8
Drab or Fawn ..... „	18 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns ..... „	18 8
Super Fine Special Article ..... „	21 0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic ..... „	24 0
Real Scotch Lambswool ..... „	25 0

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks ..... per pair	7 8
Black Silk Hose ..... „	12 6
White Silk Socks ..... „	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth. Cool and Absorbing ...	10 0
Best Wove Flannel, Sh unk. This is a Savory Superior Article ...	18 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors	18 0
Best Striped Cambric	6 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric ..... Six ..	16 8
Oxford Cloth ..... each ..	5 0
Wove Flannel ..... each ..	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	19 0
Wove Flannel	17 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle ..	29 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlin Wool	10 0
Extra Super	11 0

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE Undersigned have received by Steamer "CHEOPS" a supply of SPARKLING SAUMUR ; price per dozen, Rs. 25 ; or for CASH, Rs 24-4 per dozen.

The introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Prof

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 7TH AUGUST 1877.

MONDAY, as already observed in our Commercial Intelligence of yesterday, was a holiday in England; we are therefore still without any Reuter's telegrams reporting on the Markets at home.

Here there has been next to nothing doing in all descriptions of business, and we seldom have seen a day of greater stagnation of trade in Bombay.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning at rates showing an advance of an anna on yesterday's quotations, and advices from Calcutta reporting a strong Market there, 6 months' Bank Bills being quoted at 1s. 9¼d. per rupee, there was every appearance of rates being maintained. In the afternoon, however, Calcutta advices showed weakness, and in sympathy therewith, somewhat lower rates for mercantile paper were quoted here. The amount of business which has taken place to-day has been infinitessimal, and a glance at the daily export lists will show the reason. Our Market may be said to be entirely ruled by Calcutta, and until there is more activity in either Export or Import business, this will, we presume, continue to be the case. The following are our closing quotations:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 6 months' sight...1s. 9d. to 3-16d.	,,
Credits,	,, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9¼d.	,,
Do.	,, 6 ,, ,, ...'s. 9 5-16d.	,,
Documents,	,, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Do.	,, 6 ,, ,, ...1s. 9¾d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been, we understand, some enquiry for Bills, on demand, at 3 annas premium, but Banks are apparently unwilling to sell, and no business has been reported. The quotation for Bills at 60 days' continues to be 10 annas discount. Government Paper is still out of enquiry. Our quotations show little change, but are for small Bazaar transactions, and holders, anxious to quit important amounts of 4 and 4½ per cent., would doubtless have to submit to lower rates. We quote: 96½ to 96⅝ for 4; 96¼ to 96⅜ for 4½; and 102⅜ for 5½ per cent.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares continue in some demand and a further slight advance has been established in them. Land shares are not easily saleable and a decline of Rs. 5 is reported in Port Canninge and Rs. 25 per share in Colabas. In Press Companies a difference in favour of buyers of Rs. 10 per share in Broach and Mofussil Companies' shares is noticeable. In Spinning and Weaving shares a pretty general decline has been established of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON.—There is but little change to note in this market. The purchases for export have been very insignificant. For local consumption the Mills have bought about 500 candies. Rates are in some instances Re. 1 per candy lower.

SEEDS. There has been some inquiry for Linseed to-day at unchanged quotations. Rape and Gingelly are neglected, though unaltered in price.

WHEAT.—We have nothing to add to our remarks of yesterday.

FREIGHTS.—We have no alteration to note in the position of our Freight Market. The rate for Liverpool via Canal remains at £1-12-6 to £1-15 per ton for measurement, but the steamers on the berth are making but slow progress with their loading Piece Goods. The Market continues very quiet, and no important transactions have been reported, nor does there seem the least inclination on the part of dealers to come forward to buy.

COALS.—We have no change to make in our quotations of yesterday, nor any transactions to report.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12 p. c.	693 ‡xd
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	109
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670‖

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	935	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,700	2,200	32 p.c.	495	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	670	
Berar Company (New)	150	500	all	40 p.a.	460	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	4 do	225	
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75xd	
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675	
Chalia Press Co.	500	1,880	all	10 do	460	
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	250	
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	10 do	650	
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,150	
Fronch Press Co.	200	500	all	40 do	305 xd	
Imporial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	350	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455	
Bascon's Co.	600	500	all	50 do	390	
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	475	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.	
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	660	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,620
Alexandria S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.a*	1,270
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,480
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	92
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,600
Bombay Dharamsey	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,155
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	285
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.a*	135
Colabs S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	915
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,065
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,135
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,280
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,270
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,135
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990
Jewraj Ballco Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,055
Khandeish Spinning	1,500	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,275
K. Muconjee S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	980
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,050
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,275
Manchester & Bombay, S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	410
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a*	1,360
Merarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,330
Manager S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	320
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	1,020
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	910
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	500	2,000	all	..	1,025
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	385
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	800
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,250
Ramcote S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	950
Soomerdehs Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,010
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	all	..	1,010
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	30½ p.a.	1,330
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p.a.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	300
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Institute	1,000	100	all	1 p. a.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	11 p. ct	500
Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	2,000	250	all	6 p.	300

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP WHITTIER, 1,295 tons, Captain W. H. Swap, will sail to-day for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. VIRGINIA SCHILLEZZI, 831 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast, with thirty deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bangalore, 1,310 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Australia, &c., with Australian mails and the following passengers:—Mr. Brome, Miss, Hoseason, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Vickers and four children. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—28 packages tea, 1 box silk piece goods, 82 packages silk, and 2 boxes specie. From Hongkong—1 box specie, 521 packages silk, 34 boxes silk piece goods, 479 packages tea, 114 packages sugar candy, 32 packages sundries, 15 cases brass nails, 300 cases sundry, 6 packages kupoor kachloe, 2 cases umbrellas, 35 boxes vermillion, 150 cases glass bangles, 10 cases preserves, 1 box cigar, 19 cases brass leaves, and 5 boxes white copper. From Yokohama—10 bales silk waste. From Singapore.—80 cases clay, 240 bundles rattans, 45 packages silk, 24 boxes mace, 500 slabs tin, 3 bags nutmegs, 27 pieces and 5 bundles E. teeth, 3 packages wearing apparel, and 1 package medicine. From Penang—4 packages mungoostan, and 448 slabs tin. From Melbourne—4 packages provision, and 53 packages wine. From Sydney—2 casks wine, 2 casks tallow, and 1 case plants. From Galle—1 package tea.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Bangalore (s)	Hector	Melbourne, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	V. Schilizzi(s)	Anderson	Kurrachee.

The ship Whittier, Swap, to Singapore, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Bangalore, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
3	Rockhurst	McIntyre	Cardiff, Feb. 18.
	Pumphsia Castle	Hilder	Bombay, July 18.
	Sea Gull (s)	Smith	Madras, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
3	Timor (s)	.....	.....
	Queen Victoria (s)	.....	.....
	Soo e Guyn	.....	.....
	Byenhilda	.....	.....
	Mysore	.....	.....

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Rockhurst—Mrs McIntyre and 2 children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—10 casks safety fuse, Mahamedally Habutbhoy; 100 boxes bar soap, Goclamally Jewajee; 42 cases stout, Jehangirjee Rustomjee Baliwalla; 50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

Branksome Hall s—25 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 500 boxes tinned plates, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Assam s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Marlborough—100 cases oildom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—4 hogsheads porter, Cawasjee Manockjee; 4 packages earthenware, Bharmull Bhima.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—11 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 125 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 4 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 35 bales wool, Runchord Convorjee; 45 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 43 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee; 37 bales cotton twist waste, Heptools Shaik Adom; 60 bales cotton, Arjoon Nurseo.

Branksome Hall s—160 cwts coir rope, Dyaram Mulookekhund; 3,200 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 260 cwts B horns, Hasum Noor Mahamed.

FOR LONDON.

Nepaul s—8 bales skins, Dattardina Mowjee; 4 bales skins, 43 cases fishmaws, 108 cwts coffee and 7 bales hides, Allarakhia Sazun; 11 bales hides, Abdoola Parpia; 7 bales hides, Ebram Walljee; 12 bales hides, G Reifferschied and Co; 42 bales hides, Hajee Esse; 23 bales hides, and 6 cwts cowdies, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 8 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Mahamed; 26 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co; 8 bales hides, Ruzubally Allyruza and Co; 27 bales hides, Joomabhoy Lailje; 56 bales wool, Pragjee Toobidass; 10 bales hides, Abdool Rahoman Esmail; 4 bales hides, Noor Mahamed Bharmull; 4 cases fishmaws and 2 cases peacock feather, Ruzubally Allirusa; 5 bales hides, Muhamed Corjee; 39 packages cowdies, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen of Cambria—23½ cwts coffee, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cashmere—15,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Saturno s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—29 packages tamarind, P and O S N Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Bangalore s—11 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bengalore s—280 bales gunny bags, P and O S and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Punjaub s—75 bales cotton, Young and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·693
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	·822
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	87·2
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of wind	W, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	417
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	1·48
,, ,, ,, year	47·55

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Banes, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Cherry, Major, Madras 1st L Cavalry, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Thorp, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 7.

Lucas, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 7.

Cherry, Major, Madras 1st L Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 4.)

MR A M Lawson, Revenue Surveyor, for three months.

Lieut G C P Onslow, R E, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Ondh Division of Superintendence.

Major D G Walker, R E, Ex Engr, Dinapore Division, is temporarily transferred to the Pachmarhi Division.

Mr G W Dodsworth, Ex Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Dinapore Division.

Mr R J Bailey, Assist Engr has passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

Privilege leave of absence for a period of three months is granted to Hon Lieut A Connell, Assistant Engineer.

Privilege leave of absence for a period of three months has been granted to Captain A G Clayton, R E, Ex Engr, Pachmarhi Division.

Sergeant T Rutherford, R A, Overseer, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr G Moyle, Assist Engr, Indus Valley State Railway, has passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language.

Mr J Elston, Assist Engr, Mooltan District, is granted two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, from 1st Sept.

Mr R H Froude, Ex Engr, is granted two months' privilege leave.

Dr R M Meiklejohn, Surgeon, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted two months and twenty-five days' privilege leave.

The following posting and transfer have been made:—Mr N A R Chambers, Assistant Engineer, to the Office of Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District. Mr J A Edwards, Supervisor, from the Ghotki to the Larkana Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Aug. 2.)

Major L J H Grey, C S I, Officiating Political Agent Bahawalpur State, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months. Major S Beckett, Assistant Political Agent, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent of that State during the absence of Major Grey.

Mr C M Rivaz, Officiating Superintendent of the Kapurthala State, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr F J G Hatchell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jullundur, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Punjabi.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	9h, 10h. 8'3m. a. m.
First Quarter	16th, 3h. 19 2m. a. m.
Full Moon	24th, 4h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 8	English Mail expected..	5 41	6 30	(10 55 m	4 7 m
				(10 43 a	4 59 a
Th. 9	.....	5 41	6 29	(11 34 m	4 59 m
				(11 34 a	5 42 a
Fri. 10	.....	5 41	6 29	(0 10 a	5 44 m
				(...	6 22 a
Sat. 11	.....	5 41	6 28	(0 22 m	6 28 m
				(0 46 a	7 2 a
Sun. 12	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity	5 42	6 28	(1 6 m	7 10 m
				(1 25 a	7 44 a
Mon. 13	.....	5 42	6 27	(1 53 m	7 53 m
				(2 2 a	8 25 a
Tues. 14	.....	5 42	6 26	(2 43 m	8 40 m
				(2 39 a	9 8 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13⅓ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
,, ,, with Rollers. 10 ,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 11th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

MHOW RACES.

THE following races close at Mhow September 1st:—

The Dewas Purse of Rs. 300, entrance Rs. 30.
The Hussar Cup, with Rs. 500 added, entrance Rs. 100
The Trial Stakes, with Rs. 400 added, entrance Rs. 40
The Mhow Derby, with Rs. 400 added, entrance Rs. 40.
The Starkey Cup, with Rs. 500 added, entrance Rs. 50.
The Jowrah Purse of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 30.
The Holkar Purse of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 40.
The Rutlam Purse of Rs. 300, entrance Rs. 30.
The Dhar Purse of Rs. 500, entrance Rs. 40.
For further particulars see Prospectus.
Prospectus to be had on application to the undersigned.
2nd entries close October 1st.

FRED. LUKIN,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MACGREGOR—August 7th, drowned in Bombay harbour, Dugald Macgregor, M. D., aged 34 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—July 31st, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain W. C. Kennedy, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, of a son.

WELDON—July 25th, at Baroda, Agra District, the wife of Mr. C. A. Weldon, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—July 31st, at Murree, Frederick Temple, the infant son of Major S. de A. C. Clarke, 4th Hussars.

CLARKE—August 4th, at Allahabad, Mrs. Margaret Clarke, relict of the late Mr. James Clarke, aged 64 years.

HAWES—August 6th, at Poona, Archibald, the dearly beloved infant son of Mrs. and Mr. C. D. Hawes, Western Rajpootana State Railway, aged 23 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANTI-DARKNESS.—We cannot trace the receipt of your letter.

HEY HO!—Why the lady retired from the convent we are unable to say.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1877.

THE Turkish victory at Plevna will evidently tend to prolong the war instead of helping to bring it to a speedy conclusion. For the Russians their repulse is a terrible, but by no means a fatal, disaster; and perhaps it may be considered a fortunate thing for them that they have found out by sad experience how formidable is the opposition they have still to encounter in Bulgaria before the bulk of their forces was irretrievably committed to an advance on Adrianople. Had the battle at Plevna not been fought till half the Russian army was placed on the south side of the Balkans, the Turks might have followed up their victory by marching on Sistova, destroying the Russian bridge across the Danube, and punishing the rashness of their enemy by imperilling his very existence. Even in present circumstances, the consequences of the defeat to Russia are serious enough. The loss of prestige she has suffered through the defeat of her armies in Armenia and Bulgaria by a despised enemy is by itself a grave embarrassment for a powerful military Empire in which are included many subject nations; while the material loss of men and of time—which in war above all means money—must greatly increase the difficulty of bringing the war to a successful end. The Russians are now really no further advanced than they might have been if after passing the Danube they had adopted a prudent plan of campaign by sitting down to the siege of Rustchuk and Silistria, and refused to move forwards on the road to Constantinople till those fortresses were taken; and they are at the disadvantage of having to begin now at the beginning again in Bulgaria after having had the belief of their troops in their own superiority to the Turkish soldiery terribly shaken at Plevna. This result affords to students of the art of war a conspicuous illustration of the folly of a general who marches into the interior of a country, leaving in his rear not only strong fortresses still untaken but an army not yet demoralized by defeat. But the Russians may, with better warrant than Napoleon III. had after the first successes of the Prussians in 1870, say, *Tout peut se rétablir*. Although they have failed when acting on the offensive, their own position may, on the other hand, be made practically unassailable. Of course, the advance into Roumelia must be for the present abandoned, and we should not even be surprised if the Russians fell back from the Shipka Pass and from Tirnova, and concentrated their whole army in a cordon extending from Nicopolis and Sistova through Biela to below Silistria on the Danube, and enclosing the two important fortresses of Rustchuk and Silistria. In this position they would effectually protect their own communications and be at liberty to bring up reinforcements and supplies at their leisure, while starving the Turkish fortresses into surrender. They would present a strong front to the Turkish army at Plevna, Biela, and Rasgrad, and ought certainly to be able to repulse any attempts to break their line. The Turks, it will be observed, are not in great force anywhere. The victorious army of Osman Pasha is compelled, even after it has been reinforced, to remain in its entrenched position at Plevna awaiting a fresh attack, and the successes gained by Suliman Pasha in Roumelia may fairly be ascribed to the unwillingness of the Russians to continue the campaign in Roumelia till they have redeemed their fortunes on the northern side of the Balkans. If, again, the Turks had had a large army at Schumla they would surely have seconded the efforts of Osman Pasha by attacking the enemy before this time. The withdrawal of the expedition that has spent so much time fruitlessly in trying to organize an insurrection in the Caucasus shows that the Turks have already begun to feel the want of men, and in this respect their adversary has the advantage over them, for Russia can quickly double the number of her troops already in the field. We should think it cannot be doubtful, therefore, that the Russians might settle down in and take possession of the greater part of Bulgaria this season, merely repulsing the attacks of the Turks, and advance to Constantinople next year, if they chose to play this cautious game. But their wounded pride will more probably make them persist in holding their ground at Tirnova and Kasanlik, and attempting once more to overpower Osman Pasha, and so clear the way into Roumelia. They may succeed by dint of numbers, and we believe they will; but obviously this war is a very different business for them from the military promenade they had promised themselves. There is this point in their favour, that if the Turkish army once suffered a severe defeat nothing could arrest the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire but the intervention of Austria or England. Already, all the provinces to the westward of Bulgaria are ripe for insurrection, and Greece and Servia are eager to share the spoil, while in Asia the testimony of men who like the Turks and wish to see their cause triumph is, that the peaceful inhabitants of the country everywhere long for the success of Russia. Turkey has, therefore, no moral or material reserves, while on the other hand the Russian people are devoted to the Czar, and all attempts to excite a serious insurrection even in the lately conquered Caucasian provinces have failed.

It is, therefore, a shortsighted view to take of the situation to suppose that it has been so modified by the Turkish successes as to render English intervention unnecessary. The eventual triumph of Russia is still, in our opinion, certain; and, the more difficulty she has in reaching Constantinople, the greater will be her unwillingness to leave it when her troops have once entered the city. If, however, the Turks were to succeed in driving the Russians across the Danube, it would still be necessary for England to take guarantees for the protection of her own interests in the East against the dangers of Musulman ascendancy. We look upon the present pause in the war as affording an unhoped for opportunity to England to recover the position she ought to have occupied as soon as the war began. Her statesmen seem now to be convinced of the necessity of sending British troops to Gallipoli, and it is quite as essential that on this side an expedition should be despatched up the Persian Gulf to take securities against the results of that Russian conquest of Armenia which may still be effected before the close of the present year. This war has brought out one thing clearly, that England has nobody but herself to trust to for the protection of her own interests, and she has no time to lose if she means to attain that end.

THE famine meeting held in Madras under the presidency of the Duke of Buckingham is a grave indication of the intense distress which is now afflicting a great portion of India. It is evident that strenuous exertions must be made immediately both by Government and the public at large if terrible mortality and distress are to be prevented throughout Southern India. Lord Lytton has now condescended to come from Simla to take an apparent active intercest in the famine relief work which has been taxing the strength of the officials of Madras and Bombay during the last eight months, and it cannot be said that His Excellency has made up his mind one moment too soon. It would have been a scandal to his administration if he had—we do not say dawdled—but remained any longer in Simla. If people have been saying hard things about him it is his own fault. They had the example before them which Lord Northbrook set in a crisis which was not so grave as the present, and if Lord Lytton has suffered in the comparison we say that he has only himself to thank for the misfortune. Even he, who has the gift of imagination, must have seen that if, at the first warnings of the famine in Bengal, Lord Northbrook rode into the threatened districts and personally conferred with officials, the inhabitants of India were bound to wonder why *he* gave no prominent visible token of having the welfare of millions of the people of India at heart at a time when they were being visited by one of the severest calamities which the adverse powers of nature can produce. Life, especially in India, where the vicissitudes of nature are tremendous, is not all beer, skittles, cigarettes, and imitation Andalusian pastorals; and this is a truism which commonsense ought to teach every man who comes out to India to represent Her Imperial Majesty in governing the masses of Hindostan. Lord Lytton may have been doing excellent secretariat work; he may have modelled his frontier policy entirely to his own and Lord Salisbury's satisfaction; and he may have soothed his conscience by reflecting that he had done his duty at least in the notorious Weld and Fuller cases. But performances like these appeal not at all to the imagination and very little to the feelings, while it is to prominent visible signs that do both these things that the inhabitants of India are accustomed to look when they desire to judge of the character of a ruler. To them frontier policies and philo-native resolutions are so much leather and prunella, as easily forgotten as used. The same taste which leads a native to judge of the magnificence of some Indian Roi d'Yvetot by the number of his elephants, followers, and musicians, makes them—not unnaturally—judge of a Viceroy by the actions he performs before all the world. Judging him by this standard of merit, what has Lord Lytton done to establish confidence in his administration since he came to India? We cannot answer the question; but we do know that the most important feature of his reign in India is the famine which has been raging over the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta Country, Mysore, and Madras, and that he has shown up to the present moment no sign of interest in that calamity that could appeal strongly to the sympathies of the people, and convince them they had as a ruler a *man* as well as a mere nominee of Lord Beaconsfield. It is true that he conferred with the Governors of Madras and Bombay when these functionaries were in attendance at the Imperial Assemblage; but this was no sign of an ardent concern in the affairs of the people. He never moved from his tent to get the information he desired. The Duke of Buckingham and Sir Philip Wodehouse, who were at Delhi ostensibly for another purpose than arranging details of famine policies, visited him, and he received them, doubtless, with his usual affability. No doubt also he chatted with them about the famine prospects in their respective territories; but afterwards he was certain to go comfortably to bed, distressed perhaps by no other thought than that this famine was a bore. Now, what is there in this whole transaction to strike deep into the sympathies of the people of India? They might just as well be expected to take an interest in His Excellency's *tête-a-têtes* with high Anglo-Indian officials about the war in Europe. When Lord Northbrook wanted information about the famine he rode several hundred miles in sweltering weather, and got it direct from the lips of the men who were on the scene of distress. When Lord Lytton wanted information about a much greater calamity in the Deccan and Southern India, he called one or two gentlemen to his tent, had a conversation with them, and then went away to Simla, where he has remained ever since. That is the sole difference between the two men. It is a difference which cannot fail to attract the notice of the people, and if they speak about the subject, it is only natural. We have been absurdly accused of writing sedition because we wrote a day or two ago that some of Lord Lytton's proceedings in Simla, when the famine was known to be growing daily into distressing proportions, reminded people very much of a man having a ball in his house with a corpse in the next room. Such an accusation is childish, because so long as facts are facts they must be looked at and written about fearlessly by every journalist who has not a soul more degraded than a fish-hawker's. Lord Lytton's *insouciance* is the more singular when he must have been aware, by confidential reports, by statements of a hundred different kinds, how severe the distress was which has at length compelled the Duke of Buckingham to appeal to the charity of the world on behalf of the sufferers in his Presidency. With his facilities for getting information, even in Simla, His Excellency the Viceroy ought to have had as effective means for seeing what was going on in the world beneath him as Don Cleofas had for learning about the habits of mankind when Asmodeus flew with him over a city and took off the roofs of the houses in order that he might have no doubt about the affairs of their inhabitants. But better late than never. We are glad, for his own sake, that Lord Lytton has now determined upon giving the people of India a visible token that he is alive to the extent of the calamity which is threatening so many millions of Her Majesty's subjects. He would do a sterling service to humanity, and increase his popularity throughout the length and breadth of India, if he were to utilise his newly-risen energy in convening public meetings in all the great cities of India and presiding over them for the purpose of stimulating charity on behalf of the famine stricken. With such persuasive eloquence as his, with such quick wit and fertile fancy, he could do marvels in awakening the sympathies of the public in a cause so admirable. We have had few Viceroys better qualified than Lord Lytton for playing the *rôle* of Chrysostomian apostles of charity, and no cause more noble could be found for the talents of a man of eloquence than that of pleading, in the name of common humanity, on behalf of the desolate, the starving, and the dying poor of India who are now enveloped in a calamity for which they are no more responsible than other people are for their good fortune. When Lord Lytton comes to this city, we hope that he will preside at a public meeting such as we have indicated. There is distress—great and painful distress, we admit—in many parts of this Presidency; and the time is approaching when the inhabitants ought to meet and do something to assist the Government in the gigantic task which it has been compelled to undertake. The charitable inclinations of the citizens of Bombay have ever been distinguished by their liberality; and we need scarcely say that any appeal Lord Lytton might make here on behalf of the victims of famine would receive a genuine and substantial response.

The circumstances of Madras appear now to be lamentable. There was a time, at the breaking of the south-west monsoon, when, as in this Presidency, hopes were entertained that the famine would come to a speedy end; but these have been blasted by the singularly unpropitious state of the weather during the last few months, and the Duke of Buckingham says it must be assumed that for all practical purposes there has been no south-west monsoon in his Presidency. His Grace regretted to say that famine was in possession of the field from the Kistna river to Cape Comorin. Even this would be bad enough, but unfortunately the famine area is much greater, as it may be regarded as commencing even at the source of the Godavery. In Madras alone eighteen millions of people—nearly the population of England—are menaced with distress. Dr. Cornish gave a striking idea of the severity of the famine in a few words, when he stated that the number of deaths from January to July amounted to 519,210, being 339,224 more than the number of deaths that have taken place in Madras during the last five years! He says also that the condition of the people is going rapidly from bad to worse. This is certainly appalling, though it must be remembered that much of this mortality is due to sickness which had seized on the people before they came under the protection of the Government. We are not of opinion that any famine in India can come and pass away again without leaving some trace of suffering behind. With a dearth for man and beast spreading over a gigantic area, affecting millions of people, and capable of being grappled with by only a comparatively few Government officials, it is obvious that there must be a considerable amount of distress and even mortality. No Government in the world, unless its staff were so numerous as to be out of all proportion to its means of paying them, could hope to reach every case of distress occurring in a population scattered over many thousand square miles. Much of the dissatisfaction expressed against the Government of Bombay and Madras

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIAN LOSS AT PLEVNA.

LONDON, Aug. 7

According to a Russian official despatch, the loss sustained by the Russians in the battle of Plevna is set down at 5,000 men.

The Russians admit the retreat into the Balkans of the force under General Gourko.

Three hundred Bosnian insurgents have been driven into Austrian territory, and disarmed there.

LINE REPORTS.—Aug. 7.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 7.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-10 P.M.—Weather fair with passing rain, wind S., ther. 80-82, bar. 29-88. Fall of rain 72 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind-S. W. W. 6, ther. 83, bar. 29-90. Fall of rain 22 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-15 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S., E. S. W. Fall of rain 88 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 93, bar. 29-67.

VIZIGAPATA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 15 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 9¼ to 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,,	...1s. 3-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	...1s. 9 5-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	...1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	...1s. 9¼d.	,,

THE information contained in the following paragraph we published yesterday, but as that now supplied comes to us from an independent source we print it as confirming what may be regarded as possessing some significance :—In a news-letter lately received from the frontier, it is stated that there is a prevalent rumour at Dara that a force is about to march from Kabul to Ali Musjid, and that Amir Mahomed Khan, son of Mahomed Shah Khan Ghilzi, and Sirdars Mahomed Akram Khan and Fez Mamomed Khan, have been sent from Kabul to fortify the Khyber. Heavy fines are said to be inflicted on officials holding high posts in Kabul, in order to indemnify the State for the supposed embezzlement of its revenue; and those officials in their turn recoup themselves by grinding down and oppressing the people. In one instance a fine of 20 lakhs is said to have been imposed on the Governor of a Province yielding an annual revenue of 19 lakhs.

We are glad to learn that the weather was showery at Poona on Monday and Tuesday.

WE regret to announce this morning the death of Dr. Macgregor, who was drowned yesterday in the harbour through his boat being run down by a native prow. Dr. Macgregor, who is a brother of the Rev. Dr. Macgregor, one of the most eloquent preachers in Scotland, had an extensive seafaring practice, and was much respected alike for his professional skill, his unwearying urbanity, and his excellent and unobtrusive character.

IN the course of noticing the loss of Colonel Robinson, Director-General of Telegraphs in India, the Supreme Government expresses itself as follows :—By the untimely death of this officer the State has lost an able and zealous public servant. Colonel Robinson earned early distinction in the Punjab campaigns, and after a lengthened period of valuable service in the Survey Department, he directed with marked success during the last twelve years the constantly expanding operations of the Telegraph Department —a department which he was mainly instrumental in reorganizing and raising to its present state of high efficiency."

LORD SALISBURY, it is stated, is in favour of the scheme for creating a Trans-Indus Frontier Province. He has promised, however, to do nothing in the matter till the papers on the subject shall have been made public.

CAPTAIN MASSY, who is in charge of Murree, officiates as Judicial Assistant at Rawalpindi, Captain Wood succeeding him at Murree.

THE good-service pension available by Colonel Thuillier's succession to Colonel's allowances has been conferred upon Brigadier-General W. J. F. Stafford.

YESTERDAY rather a remarkable cricket match was played in Bombay. A Parsee eleven having challenged the first eleven of the Gymkhana, the challenge was accepted, and hence the match. The English players beat the Parsees with a considerable number of runs to spare; still, the match was an exceedingly interesting one for a number of reasons. Such a match is an eloquent testimony to the liberalising influences of sport all the world over.

A CORRESPONDENT at Gowhatty, writing on the 28th ult. says,—"Owing to the great drought and consequent failure of crops, the local Mahomedan community met in a body in a *maidan* a mile off the town and offered prayers for their relief. Strange to say, from that moment the sky began to be over-cast with thick clouds, and it has been raining since then."

THE *Bangalore Spectator*—In spite of the showers of rain that we have had, we fear that there is little or no abatement with regard to the famine that has for so long been in our midst, and it seems pretty clear that for another year we may look for nothing but scarcity of the worst kind. The early crops have withered, and even if the rain should come down in abundance during the present month, the crops that would be sown would be a long time in coming to perfection, if the lateness of the year allowed it to ripen at all. At the present time the relief kitchens are crowded with applicants, while those in charge of relief works cannot find employment for many who seek for employment, and there are thousands starving at home, or who go about begging, and are in the worst condition of all. Every day people die at the relief kitchens in this place when they come for food, for they have been so long without it that when they do take it, it is too much for them, and they succumb to the fell monster with which they have so long been struggling. Everywhere from the districts the same accounts come. Very little rain has fallen, the crops are withering, and the people are starving. They have lost all heart, for they can see nothing before them but starvation. We are afraid that Coorg will not be in a much better state than Mysore, for we are told that the monsoon has there been a failure, and it seems likely that part of the country will have to be supplied with grain before long.

THE *Madras Times*.— We are glad to be able to announce that the public meeting held in the Banqueting Hall on Saturday evening was very successful. The clear and definite statement which was made by His Grace the Governor, showing what the anticipations of the authorities are—a statement which has been a long felt want for a long time—is sufficient to justify the citizens having been called together. Action, moreover, was taken—action certain to be beneficial in its results. The net has been cast out for the sympathy of the British and other public, and a great in-take will be the consequence. We refer our readers to our report of the meeting for the terms of the telegram which has been sent to England. The first droppings of the shower of English generosity have commenced. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald, just after the meeting on Saturday (we wish he had produced it at the meeting), showed us a telegram received that day from the Committee of the C. M. S. to the following purport, "Send word if large funds will be required to meet distress by famine." If that telegram had been read at the meeting we should all have accepted it as a good and happy omen. As it is, we so accept it now.

WE understand that a telegraph line will shortly be erected between Tavoy and Bangkok, the cost of constructing the line from the border to the latter place being defrayed by the Siamese Government.

WE understand that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, the privilege of making family remittances at present conceded to mechanics and others of a similar class engaged in India, has been extended, by the Secretary of State, to mechanics and artizans who have been engaged in India for the service of Government. All such remittances are, however, to be *bona fide* for the support of families, they are to be adjusted by the rate of exchange annually fixed on by the Home Treasury, and no remittance must exceed one-half the salary for the remitter, nor in any case be more than £12 monthly.

THE *Indian Daily News* has some severe strictures on the general administration of the East Indian Railway, which, we confess, somewhat surprise us, for our impression was that it had a very good name among travellers, and that cases such as the *Daily News* instances of insolence and disregard of the rights of passengers could hardly be possible. We quote what that paper has to say on the subject :—The East Indian Railway Company is possibly served by its employés on the whole as efficiently as most railway companies in British territory; but no one who has travelled on the continent of Europe can have failed to be struck with the difference in the attitude assumed by the employés on railways towards travellers and traders in European and in British territory. In India, where the presence, all round us, of a weaker race makes the matter rather worse than in England, the habitual *nonchalance* of Railway officials occasionally acquires a complexion which it is impossible to treat with levity. Not very long ago, a lady travelling by the first class, in a more or less delicate state of health, was taken aback on approaching the compartment set apart for ladies, by finding a man seated in it, who, if the railway had been a continental one, could not possibly have been there. To spare herself further trouble, the lady, after a futile complaint to the guard, found a seat for herself elsewhere. We may remind the Company of another case, previously mentioned in these columns, of a young lady who was travelling by the second-class, and who was compelled, notwithstanding her complaints, to endure the society of a raving mad-woman. The nervous shock occasioned to the traveller in this instance was followed by serious illness, and it was fortunate for the Railway Company that they were not prosecuted. In a third case, a respectable native lady travelling in a third class carriage, reserved "for Bengalee females" only, was broken in upon by a Mahomedan woman, apparently a courtesan, from whose company the complaints of the lady's son utterly failed to relieve her. These three incidents, covering the dealings of the railway officials with all classes of society, serve to show how impartially the virus of the fault to which we refer, and which is national, perhaps, rather than personal, has overspread all their official conduct; and we confess to a pleasure, wholly unalloyed with malice, at the spectacle of these servants of the public, who so often mistake their vocation, being reminded in courts of justice that it is not always safe to neglect the most ordinary civilities and precautions.

THE *Statesman* :—Though we are accustomed to hear a great deal of extreme High and Broad Churchmen in the Anglican Establishment, the former almost Roman Catholics, the latter almost nothing, and that there is also a strong Evangelical party, many of whom are doubtless extremely *Low*, yet if the advertising columns of that excellent paper, the *Guardian*, can be taken as a test, the great body of English Churchmen are neither very High, nor very Low, nor very Broad. The mass, like most masses, is at ordinary times moderate, whether the fact be the result of common sense or stupidity, policy or laziness. In looking over the clerical advertisements in a recent issue of the *Guardian*, we were interested by observing the frequency of the expression "moderate views." Taking the trouble to count, we found that out of fifty-eight advertisers for clergymen and curates, thirty stated the "views" that would be eligible, and twenty of the thirty desired men of "moderate views." In the succeeding columns, seventeen curates and others describe themselves as "moderate." Of fifty others, very few give any account of their "views," but a very large number are "musical," which is of some importance in a curate. To be unmarried seems also to be a recommendation, and the disqualification of marriage seems to be softened, if the happy man can say that he has no children. Other less fortunate individuals are anxious to take charge "where children are not objected to." Another advertiser desires to secure the services as clergyman of a bachelor or married man, "without family" and of "Prayer-book views." Two or three advertisers want "Low Churchmen," and some, Evangelicals; but most of those who do not desire "moderate views," and yet specify qualifications, insist on "Prayer-book views," the "eastward position," or something indicating High Church leanings. A single copy of the *Guardian* will contain at this season more than a hundred of these clerical advertisements; and a perusal of them is amusing, and suggestive of a good deal on several points we have not chosen to make mention of.

THE writer in the *Englishman's* "Week" has something to say on the recent Mahomedan demonstrations in Calcutta :—"If any of those gentlemen in England, from Sir George Campbell downwards, who have been so confidently expressing their opinions that the Muhammadans in India take no interest in the present war, had happened to see the mosques in Calcutta on Thursday evening or Friday morning, when thanksgivings were being offered up for the Turkish victories, I think that they would have changed their opinion. I visited some half-dozen of the principal mosques, and every one of them was crowded by an eager but reverent crowd. Not, as the detractors of the Muhammadans in England would have us believe, of political agitators and men who had something to gain by getting up a spurious show of enthusiasm against their co-religionists, but of men of the lower classes, khitmatgars, hackney carriage drivers, petty tradesmen, and others. To any one who has studied Indian character, it was evident that it was genuine display of feeling. The collections made at the doors for the wounded Turks and widows must have been something considerable."

THE same writer tells the following story :—"I may as well allude to the remarks lately made by the Chief Justice on some one having written to him and his friends to influence his judgment in a case before him. His lordship has not been long enough in India to recollect the following facts, of almost a similar nature, which occurred not many years ago. A case on which some lakhs of rupees depended was going on in the Supreme Court, and the plaintiff or defendant, history does not record which, with the usual idea of natives that Judges are but mortal, and will oblige a friend, or even in their decisions in Courts, thought he would get some friendly interest brought to bear on the Judges. He soon discovered a rich native friend of the Judges and of himself who appeared not unwilling to help him in the matter. This native had a garden-house a little way out of Calcutta, where he often used to give parties to Europeans. It was arranged that he should invite all three Judges of the Supreme Court to dinner, and that he should take the opportunity of impressing their lordships in favour of his friend's case. The consideration he required for this important service was a lakh of rupees, and this sum was agreed to. But the litigant, mistrusting his own friend and fellow-countryman, insisted on seeing the interviews with the Judges. The night of the feast was equal to the occasion, and his friend was to be present in the room before dinner. The Judges accepted the invitation, and duly arrived, and, to the great delight of the litigant, the host took them each aside before dinner, and appeared to hold some important conversation with them. The money was accordingly paid; but, when the case came on in Court, the verdict was against the party who had paid it. He thereupon gave vent to his feelings, and told how he had been falsely betrayed by his supposed friend; but I do not believe that he ever got his lakh of rupees back again, as the friend who did him out of it was subsequently transported for life for forging a will."

THE *Leader* :—That such an intelligent and well-meaning paper as the *Indian Mirror* should take exception to Mr Justice Kennedy's raid upon false witnesses, is far from encouraging. Some fourteen years ago Sir Mordaunt Wells roused the wrath of the Bengalees by a similar attempt to put down perjury. It cannot be said, indeed, that he succeeded, but at least he diffused such terror that for some time afterwards witnesses took care to lie with a circumstance, to afford themselves a loophole for escape, as though they were really mistaken. The old man is still too strong among the lower classes of natives to be easily regenerated. Laws, we know, are vain unless supported by the manners of the people, or, as we should say, by public opinion, and in the East it has never been held disgraceful to tell a falsehood, provided it be cleverly done. Menial servants in this country, as daily experience teaches us, will answer untruly without the slightest provocation. The "lying spirit" seems to dwell within their lips, and the first reply is oftener false than true, but so stupidly, childishly false that mirth is moved rather than anger. In Courts of Law, however, this untruthful habit is a more serious matter and must be dealt with severely. The difficulty lies in obtaining a conviction, and it is evidently the knowledge of this fact that withholds Mr. Justice Kennedy from ordering the prosecution of the ignorant beings who so calmy forswear themselves. He does all that he can do. He orders them into custody, and inflicts upon them the indignity of being placed in the hands of the police, in the hope that the feeling of disgrace and danger may open their eyes to the impropriety of their conduct. It is his duty to enforce respect for the Bench and reverence for truth, so far as lies in his power. If no more can be done for the present than the imposition of temporary duress, it is because the entire nation, with a few honourable exceptions, is arrayed on the other side.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Tuesday, Aug. 7, up to 6 a.m.	0	2	0	5	0	0
Previously registered	47	53	36	99½	43	39
Total up to date	47	55	37	4½	43	39
Fall up to 7th Aug. 1876	57	17	36	78	41	47

BOMBAY.

TRESPASS.—Luximon Sewajee and two other Hindoos were yesterday fined Rs. 10 each by Mr. W. Webb, for trespassing on the B. B. and C. I. Railway station premises at Colaba.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Ebrahim Mahomed, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail, for committing a cowardly assault upon a woman, named Jainab.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Urjundass Gollabraj and Gooljee Rajaram, against whom warrants were issued on the day previous on a charge of cheating preferred against them by Mr. Young, of Messrs. Young and Co., merchants, were arrested and placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, charged with this offence. The prisoners were indentified by the complainant as the parties referred to in his information, and the case was postponed for further hearing to the 20th instant. The prisoners were admitted to bail, Rs. 5,000 each in their own recognizance, and two sureties of Rs. 3,000 each

A RETRACTATION BY THE "RAST GOFTAR."—The *Rast Goftar* stated on the 29th ult, that "a certain Parsee scribe" had, on the fourth day after the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second Baronet, tried to enlist the influence of Government officials in order to get himself recognised as the leader of the Parsees. The innuendo was generally considered to apply to Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C. S. I., who in a letter addressed to the Gujeratee newspapers gave it an emphatic denial, stating that the rumour had been purposely and maliciously ventilated to prejudice him in the estimation of the public. In reply to the letter, the *Rast Goftar* says it has been deceived in the accuracy of the rumour, which on close enquiry appears to be wholly unfounded and is therefore retracted. For its share in having unwittingly ventilated such a false rumour, it expresses much regret, and completely exonerates Mr. Byramjee from any discredit which might attach to him in consequence thereof. Mr. Byramjee not being satisfied with the manner in which the editor of the *Rast Goftar* has retracted the allegations made against him, has sent him another notice demanding a full and unqualified apology and unreserved retractation, or else proceedings will be instituted against the editor and proprietors on Thursday afternoon.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—The head jailor, Mr. Taylor, of the Yerroda Jail, has preferred a charge against his late deputy jailor, Mr. Boardman, of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a small quantity of silver. The case has been under investigation since Saturday, before Dr. A. G. Fraser, who, after recording the statements of several witnesses, adjourned the case. Mr. Boardman, ever since his arrest, has been in the custody of the police, as the offence under which he is tried is not bailable.—*Poona Observer.*

THE MALKURREE OF AMBAGAUM AND HIS ACCOMPLICES CONVICTED.—Luximon Succaram *alias* Baba Putwardhun, the Mahalkurree of Petta Ambagaum, talooka Khair; Waman Hurry Ghoreswhur and Baiwuntrow Jose Kodikurnee, who were committed to the Criminal Sessions by Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, for preparing a forged document, and committing perjury, were tried before Mr. G. Druitt, the Assistant Session Judge. The case lasted twelve days. Mr. Naylor, the Legal Remembrancer, appeared as public prosecutor, with Mr. Narrain Tuggunnath Bhide, the Government Pleader, and Messrs. Cambatti Purrushram Gadgil, and Baba Goklay, vakils, appeared for the defence. Yesterday Mr. G Druitt sentenced Luximon Succaram to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine o f Rs. 1,000, in default one year's further imprisonment; Waman Hurry was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default one year's further imprisonment; Baiwuntrow Josee was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and fined in the sum of Rs. 200, in default six months' further imprisonment. The Assistant Judge's Court was densely crowded to hear the sentence.—*Id.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL.

MATCH for this evening at a quarter to six. Return English *vs.* Scotch and Irish.

ENGLISH.	SCOTCH AND IRISH.
A. Cooper.	W. M. Tennent.
W. Cooper.	W. Murray.
C. P. Whitcombe.	L. J. Brown.
H. Whitcombe.	J. Crossley.
H. D. Cartwright.	A. L. Stewart.
N. M. Carnell.	A. M. Campbell.
J. Bromley.	G. H. Farran.
C. Castel.	Allan Farran.
F. A. Little.	M. McPherson.
J. Thatcher.	S. Hunter.
A. F. Turner.	W. Arnott.
A. J. Bedford.	F. C. Macrae.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO DR. D. MACGREGOR.

YESTERDAY forenoon, Dr. Macgregor, while returning from his usual professional visits to ships in the harbour, his boat came in collision with a laden prow under full sail. Dr. Macgregor's boat was capsized, and the whole of his crew with himself thrown into the water. Soon after the occurrence, Dr. Macgregor was recovered by two of his crew, who saw him floating on the surface of the water with his face downwards, when they seized him and managed to drag him to their boat, which was floating on its side, and they endeavoured to keep above the surface until another boat came to their rescue. In this boat Dr. Macgregor was placed when he was believed to be dead. His body was at once removed to the European General Hospital, where every means was tried to restore life, but without effect.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, in the afternoon, when the following evidence was adduced :—

Mr. John Moffatt, superintendent of the water police, identified the body of the deceased,

Pasool Domingo deposed—I am a calassee, and was in the employ of the deceased, belonging to his jolly boat. There are three men besides myself who formed the crew. It is a small boat. The mast was under sail she is lateen rigged. At 6 o'clock this morning deceased came down to the boat at Sassoon docks, and we at once put off under sail. There were four boatmen in the boat with the deceased. We had visited about sixteen ships, and we started on our return to the Apollo Bunder about 9-30 a. m. Our boat was then under sail on the starboard tack, and a little to the south of Cross Island, when I saw a laden prow coming from the shore with the wind on her quarter. The deceased and myself called out to the prow to luff and clear our boat. The deceased was steering his own boat, and kept her away slightly. I was looking straight at him at the time, and cannot say why he did not grow filtered her course. She struck our boat with her cutwater on the starboard quarter, when she turned over, and the over-hanging part of the prow bore her under water. I went down with the boat but rose to the surface immediately. Whilst I was swimming I looked round for the deceased, but did not see him until four or five minutes afterwards, when he was about fifteen yards from me. I swam towards the boat and seized hold of it. The deceased was floating on the surface of the water face downwards. I then left the boat and swam towards the deceased, when I seized him by the arm. Another of our boatmen, named Antonio, came to help in holding the deceased, and together we succeeded in bringing him to our boat, which was lying on its side. Another jolly boat then came up, and deceased was put into it. He was then dead. There was a strong breeze blowing when our boat was struck, and the sea was rough. From the time when deceased and I called out to the prow to luff, there was time sufficient to do so. I cannot say whether the people of the prow heard us calling out.

Antone Andrail deposed—I am a boatman, and was in the service of the deceased. On returning this morning we made for the Apollo Bunder; our boat was to the south of Cross Island on the starboard tack, when we saw a prow coming from the shore with the wind on her starboard quarter. As we neared one another we were afraid of a collision, and when the prow was about 20 yards from us deceased called out to luff, and we all called out. I cannot say whether they heard us. The prow came on and struck our boat on the starboard quarter where the deceased was seated, capsizing. Our boat turned over almost immediately, and we were all thrown into the water. I rose to the surface, and saw the deceased close by me; he was floating with his face downwards. I seized him under the armpit, at which time the second witness, Pascol, came up and caught deceased on the other side; we were then able to bring him to our boat, which was lying on its side. Another boat came up to us, and took the deceased into it. He then appeared to be dead. The sea was rough and the wind very high this morning. The prow that came in collision with our boat turned round, and came towards us after the collision. I tried to luff, but there was not time for us to clear our boat. I saw some men on board her looking towards us before the collision.

Bala Jamal deposed—I am a boatman, and joined the prow 25 days ago. About 10-30 a. m. this morning we left Elphinstone Bunder under sail, laden with linseed, to go to a ship in the harbour. There were seven men under sail on the prow. When we were about fifteen yards from the boat, in which deceased was seated, coming across our bows; she was on her starboard tack. I didnot see the boat until she was close under our bows. There were four calassees engaged in covering the bags of linseed with a tarpaulin; the cook was below and the tindal was steering; there was a man on the look-out, but he came to assist us with the tarpaulin. We did hear some one calling out to us luff, but it was when the boat was nearly under our bows. Our boat did luff, and when she was coming up to the wind, struck the boat and ran her down. The wind was very high, so that we could not hear at any distance; but if there was a look-out man he could have seen the danger and prevented it from occurring.

Dr. Eston, of the European General Hospital, was next examined. He said that he had examined the body of the deceased and found no outward marks of violence on it, and he was of opinion that death was caused by drowning.

At the close of this evidence the Coroner summed up, when the jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict, "That the death of the deceased, Dugald Macgregor, was caused by drowning in the sea, by his boat having been run down by a prow under the charge of Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Hoosein, under such circumstances that the act of Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Hoosein was negligence not amounting to culpable homicide."

A CASE OF ENCROACHMENT ON A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before HORMUSJEE DADABHOY, Esq., Acting 4th Judge.)

SHAMRAO PANDURUNG *vs.* BHICOO SAIBA.

IN this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 101, being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of the defendant having illegally made an encroachment by erecting a chunam *ota* on a part of the public passage in Moroba Popatjee's Lane in front of his dwelling house, thereby obstructing the said passage and depriving the plaintiff of his right of way over the said part thereof and also depreciating his landed property adjoining the defendant's house in value.

Mr. Harrishanker appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Skipsey for the defendant.

His Honor in delivering judgment said—It is admitted on both sides that the road in question is a public way. It was contended for the defendant *inter alia*, that the plaintiff could not maintain the suit inasmuch as the plaintiff did not suffer any injury or inconvenience peculiar to himself, and Winterbottom *vs.* Lord Derby was cited in support of this contention. The plaintiff's pleader relied on Jewa Rundsed *vs.* Juda Ghalia, B. H. W. I., as an authority to show that independently of special damage the action could be maintained. The report of that case is very meagre, and the learned judges who decided it did not give any reasons for their decision. The head note is as follows :—"A person aggrieved by the erection of a building on a public thoroughfare whether on a waste land of a town or village may institute a suit in a civil court instead of preferring a complaint to a magistrate." From what materials the head note is prepared I cannot say. In the first place it is incorrect, not being a fair result of the case as reported; in the second it is somewhat equivocal. It speaks of the party aggrieved; but aggrieved how? Aggrieved specially or in common with all the members of the public. Aggrieved in what?—in his person or in his trade, his calling or his property? The report is silent as to these matters. I am therefore compelled with due deference to the opinion of the learned judges to condemn that case as not binding upon me. I feel bound to state my reasons. The principle of an action for the disturbance of the right of way as deducible from the authorities is this :—(a.) The plaintiff was exercising his right of way. (b.) The defendant obstructed him in the exercise of such right. (c.) Thereby the defendant did particular damage directly and immediately to the plaintiff; or, in other words, the unauthorized obstruction caused greater damage to the plaintiff than was caused to the Queen's subjects generally in the exercise of their right. It may be briefly stated thus,—that a private person can sue in respect of a public nuisance when the injury is special to himself. Iveson *vs.* Moore, Ld. Raym 486; Lord down to Winterbottom *vs.* Lord Derby, this is the principle which has governed actions of this description, and the reason of this rule of law is that otherwise there will be a multiplicity of suits and the defendant may be harassed by a number of actions. All these circumstances to enlist sympathy and call forth subscriptions. (Applause.) They had only to recollect what the English had done for Lancashire during the American war, what they did after the Franco-German war, and what they were now doing for the relief of the sufferers in Turkey, to believe that an appeal for help will be liberally responded to. (Applause.) There was one point more to which he wished to call attention. It was only eighteen months ago since they had the welcome and visit of the eldest son of the Queen of England and the future Emperor of India, and they had been told with what deep interest His Royal Highness regarded the people of this country. And it was upon the strength of that sympathy and interest that it was most noble and splendid in India assembled under the walls of Delhi to hear the Queen of England proclaimed as the Empress of Hindustan. Far be it from him to say that both the visit of his Royal Highness and the assumption by Her Majesty of the Title of Empress of India were not appreciated by those who come immediately under the influence of the Royal visit or the grand ceremony, but among the great mass of people a vague idea still prevailed, the same idea, however, which had always governed them. Of the great country, England, the interest in India had but little idea, but if England would once show that she really feels for and takes an interest in the poor of this land, she will be able to accomplish more in carrying out the real wish for unity between England and India, than by mere genial phrases and gorgeous pageants. (Applause.)

The Venerable the Archdeacon Drury seconded Mr. Mackenzie's resolution and, in doing so, observed that, after the clear exposition given by His Grace of the real condition of the famine districts, it was not necessary for him to say anything in seconding the resolution. He only wished to add that a few days ago he had received a draft appeal from the Bishop of Madras to the people of India and England similar to that proposed by the meeting. He was only sorry that the Bishop was not present at the meeting to take part in the proceedings.

Dr. Cornish (who was greeted with applause) next addressed the meeting in support of the resolution. He observed that he had been asked to say something of what he knew of the famine. His Grace the Governor had entered into the matter so fully that there was little left for him to say, and he had therefore but few remarks to offer. There were a few points which had not been referred to by His Grace to which he would allude. The famine was at present affecting an area including from 15 to 18 millions of inhabitants. The distress was very wide, and the number of people receiving relief was one million and a half, of whom 600,000 were on gratuitous relief, being fed in Relief Camps or getting money payments. The proportion was 10 per cent. of the population of the distressed districts. In Kurnool and Bellary the proportion was 27 per cent, in Cuddapah 16 per cent, and in Coingleput, which was so near Madras, the distress was quite as great. The condition of the people was going down from bad to worse, and people were daily flocking into the Relief Camps. The demand for grain up country would be greater if people had money to buy it, but when rice is sold at four annas the measure the people find it beyond their means to buy it. Rather than buy grain the people live on roots and prickly pear, and it is most surprising how they subsist on these articles. He believed that there were no great stocks of grain in the districts, and that people were living on the grain imported into the country. On the subject of mortality, which was far from a pleasant one, he would offer but a very few remarks. He had official returns of the mortality from January to July last, and for the five years preceding. The total number of deaths for the five years was 215,177, and the number of deaths from January to July in 1877 was 519,201, being 339,234 more than for the corresponding five years. If it was considered that the returns were not strictly complete and that Mysore was not included, the rate of mortality was appalling. God only knew how many more were yet to die before the Famine was over. With regard to the necessity for subscriptions, there would, he said, be thousands of children who would be made orphans by the famine. All these would have to be provided for, they would have to be fed, clothed and even educated. He would therefore most earnestly call upon all to give liberally towards the Fund. (Applause.)

His Grace put Mr. Mackenzie's resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. John Jones (of Messrs. Perry and Co., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce) moved the second resolution which was as follows :—

That, with the view of obtaining the aid referred to in the first resolution, the Lord Mayors of London, York, and Dublin, the Mayors of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the communities of Bristol, Leeds, Coventry and Nottingham, and the Editor of the London *Times* be at once informed by telegraph, and more fully by letter, of the urgent necessity which exists for assistance, and be solicited to adopt such measures as they may think most suitable for making it known throughout the United Kingdom to the public.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Jones observed that it was a grave misfortune that the Madras Famine should have so soon succeeded that great imposture, the Bengal famine, as not comparatively speaking, any of the subscriptions needlessly thrown away towards the Bengal Famine, that it would be difficult to get the people of England to believe in a Famine in India, and when they cried "wolf" in Madras much attention would not be given to it. But if the people of England could be assured that more people died in one day in the Relief Camps of Madras than during the whole of the Bengal Famine, they would be brought to think seriously of the matter. The Bengal people had given liberally, and it appeared to have no idea of the severity of the Famine. It was simply looked upon as a sort of scarcity which would soon pass away, that it only needed a few showers of rain to improve prospects, and, if anything more were needed that Sir Richard Temple had come to Madras, had written a few hasty Minutes and had travelled throughout the Famine districts with railway speed. It was necessary that a strongly worded telegram should be sent to England to give the people there an exact idea of the severity of the scarcity prevailing here. (Applause.)

Mr. Digby seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, said that as the meeting had lasted for some considerable time and there were several other resolutions to follow, he would not make the remarks he had intended to make in seconding the proposition which had been moved by Mr. Jones. As a non-official, and, therefore, representing the majority of those present, he had intended expressing what he was felt by an outsider as to the sympathy which was to England for aid at this time. Under the circumstances, however, he would simply confine himself to one of the points he had noted down; it was that which referred to "English interests" in the matter. We had been told that it was for the great need in Southern India—and the half had not been told,—but England had an "interest" in our distress, an interest which would make the English people anxious to come speedily and worthily to our help. Were the ties between England and India to be those which were to be the advantage of England? It had not hitherto been so, and it ought not to be now. The English people did not wish it to be so. If those who were present were now in Great Britain, they would feel much aggrieved at hearing of such distress as now existed, and made known to them that they might help and aid. It was, therefore, very desirable that the resolution now before the meeting should be adopted. It could not be that the English House of Commons would refuse to consider the question as to Repeal of Cotton Duties (where the advantage would be with the British), the independence of the Indian Judges—might they become more independent than they were now! (a laugh)—or Civil Service rules. Were the mute millions never to be considered? The millions who, in an agricultural country like this were the foundation of the social fabric, and who, if they were not kept alive and fit to work, would cause such desolation and deficits as would prove ruinous? This was what he thought of, this was not what the English people would desire, and, therefore, he had great pleasure in heartily seconding the resolution and commending it to their attention. (Applause.)

Col. Drever, in supporting the resolution, said that a Policeman should, with the shades of evening falling and a light in the corner in the chair, be called on to aid a movement for relieving the public of some of the loose cash in their pockets, was quite unprecedented, and he hoped so anomalous a position would receive the due degree of the failure it deserved. He would not detain them about to say. (Applause.) He could only speak of the Relief operations in the town from personal knowledge. They had already heard from other speakers present what has been going on elsewhere in the Presidency. One of the most surprising circumstance in connection with the present calamity is the general ignorance of the public as to its dire extent. So lately as the 10th July he observed that Lord George Hamilton, in a debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget, had spoken of Manchester cotton goods seems to have had visions of "a surplus next year"; he feared His Grace's Government and its Revenue officers are not so sanguine. (Hear, hear.) How all this ignorance had come about he could not further explain. He did not, however, think they ought to throw stones, considering that it was only now, with their capital almost *in extremis*, that they had themselves come forward. He ventured to say there were few then present, even officials who knew much of the extent of the operations going on in their midst. He trusted he saw in this meeting the nucleus of a movement which should change this seeming indifference into one of active pecuniary aid from all classes. He much wished to see the Government endeavour to show by giving some figures bearing on Town Relief statistics. There are now in the Town ten depots for relieving the local poor; each adult receives half a Madras measure of raw rice, cooked, and half a pint of "conjee" or rice soup once daily; children get half these allowances. On the 28th July the average total so relieved for the week was 13,421, of whom 3,000 were Mahomedans and the rest low caste. The average number in this class relief since 6th December has been 11,203. They had also five large camps for the detention and support of mofussil pauper immigrants, whose average number from the 6th Dec. has been 11,916. To these two meals or 16 ozs. of dry grain, cooked with the usual condiments, have been issued daily. The actual numbers on this relief on 28th July were 14,330. Within the last few weeks several working Camps have also been formed of paupers, recovered and drafted from the Relief Camps, who are employed on various works in the Town. These people purchase their own food and cook it for themselves. Their numbers now amount to 9,017. There were thus no less than 37,268 persons being relieved by Government in this Town and at the Red Hills at the present moment. He now approached the more mournful phases of the relief, viz., the mortality in the camps. In spite of all skill, care and attention on the part of most devoted Medical Officers no less than 5,117 rest last paupers have died. In other words, nearly half the population has perished in 7 months. These figures, which are thoroughly reliable, did enable the public to form some estimate of the sufferings of the people in the other afflicted Districts where no such aid can be had. The last fact with which he should trouble the meeting was perhaps the most serious, notwithstanding the silver lining. The expenditure by Government in relief or on works in round numbers has already been seven and a half lakhs. (Applause.)

His Grace then read the following telegram which had been prepared for despatch to England :—

To London Times. | *From Madras, Sheriff's Meeting.*

Please publish information Lord Mayors London, York, Dublin, Mayors Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow public meeting, Governor presided, resolved appeal British public for aid population Southern India. Severity famine increasing, distress great, rainfall continues insufficient, population twenty millions, affected numbers absolutely dependent charity Madras Presidency one million three quarters, daily larger, increased mortality already reached. Nearly half million distress now reaching better classes owing increased price grain double prevailing Bengal famine. Matter become worse rapidly under most favourable circumstances weather which still unfavourable Pressure must continue till crops gathered January. Necessity assistance most urgent pressing.

The second resolution was put to the meeting and was unanimously carried.

It was lastly proposed by the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman and seconded by Mr. J. P. Nicholes and carried :—" That a vote of thanks be accorded to His Grace the Governor for his kindness in presiding."

His Grace acknowledged the vote and said that it had afforded him much satisfaction to preside, though he regretted the necessity which existed for such a meeting being held.

The proceedings then came to an end, the message to England being at once forwarded.

ABSOLUTE DEPENDENCE OF S. INDIA ON IMPORTS FOR DAILY BREAD.

IN the very interesting exposition of the existing state of distress in this Presidency which His Grace the Governor made in the Banqueting Hall on Saturday, moving, as were the picture drawn of the state of the people, the most startling remark made by the head of the local Government was with regard to food supplies. In the course of last month there was actually a time when it was believed only one week's stock of grain was in the country. That is if, for eight days—owing to stress of weather or lack of speculative enterprise on the part of merchants—no ships had dropped anchor in our roadstead *at least five millions of people would have been without food*, save such as could be obtained from roots, leaves, and succulent herbs—alas! too few at the best of times, but in this time of drought almost unprocurable. That so enfeebled are the people that two days' absolute privation would have resulted in a large percentage of deaths. We cast no reflection whatever upon our merchants, nor suppose that there is lack of enterprise on their part, but it is only right to state that they were, at the time indicated, not proving equal to the crisis. Until prompted by the Government and stimulated by the Press, they were not importing enough food to satisfy current wants. Whether they will do so in future remains a moot point which we hope no rude and terrible disaster will answer in the negative. But merchants cannot allow philanthropy—of which the Madras men of business have a large share—to enter into their speculations. If they invest their capital it must be to profit, and to obtain that profit it is advisable that high prices should keep up. In England and some other countries private trade may well

the welfare of its people? Neither party knows the feelings, thoughts, aspirations, habits, and wants of the other. Each sees the outer man of the other, but not the inner man. Unless they mix with each other on terms of familiarity, they will ever remain in their present ignorance. We are fully conscious that there are various obstacles in the way of this free intercourse. We do not ignore or under-rate them; but we believe that something could be done beyond formal exchange of mere civilities. The generality of Europeans hold the natives in contempt, and are in return looked upon by the latter with little or no sincere respect and love. The present writer has personally heard an educated Englishman say that he hates to dine with a native even in a Railway Refreshment Room, and that a native wearing English boots is as disgusting a sight as a European wearing a pagree or turban. Then, there are some Europeans who tax the native with still adhering to their primitive mode of life. Thus the natives are in a dilemma. If they advance, there is a class ready to hurl contempt and abusive language on them for "over-bearing manners and open insolence," as they are pleased to call the throwing aside of caste prejudices and the sincere expression of native opinion; and, on the contrary, should the native show no improvement, which is often synonymous with change, another class of Europeans observe that education has had no effect upon them, and that they are still what they were before. How are the natives then to conduct themselves? Such is the difficulty in which an educated native—be he a Bengali, a Hindustani, a Punjabi, a Bombayite or a Madrasi—finds himself at every step of his public life. We have said nothing but hard facts. The only means of bringing over the widening gulf between the governors and the governed is sympathy from the former. Instead of sympathy, sarcastic remarks are dealt out to us.

To illustrate this assertion of ours, we will only refer our readers to the columns of the *Pioneer*. That paper is an index to the opinions and feelings of a vast majority of the Anglo-Indian community. Whenever there is a native movement set on foot or a countryman of ours gets himself into a scrape or is convicted of a crime, our contemporary comes out with no end of taunting remarks. He forgets that an "insult is sooner forgiven than a taunt." We admit that, self-interest might sometimes take us the wrong way, and might lead us to ask of our governors' favours, which, if granted, would be productive of more evil than good. Is there no mild and friendly method of reasoning us down in such cases? Certainly there is. Why, then, should we be treated as we are? It is very hard for a conquering race to realize the state of a mind, the sole happiness of which depends on a word of sympathy and kindness from those who hold the reigning sceptre. We have heard of some officers in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces of the Medical and Educational Departments of having had native servants ready to give up their lives for them simply on account of their sympathy with the latter. It is sometimes urged that the position of European officials does not allow them to mix with the natives. This is worse than a mere excuse. There are natives everywhere of equally high standing in native society. How are they treated? Once or twice a month they have to wait upon the Huzoor "to pay respects." After sitting for some time in the servants' hall, or in the verandah of a carriage portico, they are ushered in turn by turn according to the *bakhisheh* each gives to the *chaprasi*. The official, commencing with "how do you do" asks a few questions about the weather, crops and such other topics, and then dismisses the visitor. All this interview takes up less than five minutes; there is relief to both on parting. Before the visitor reaches home, the official's *chaprasi* is there with folded hands come to "make his salaam." Unless he is paid, we should rather say, bribed, the visitor is sure to lose his official's favours, as at the next periodical visit his card would be presented after the fixed hour of interview is over, or atamoment when it is time for breakfast. Such is the way in which Europeans mix with the natives. There are, however, noble exceptions to this rule. Again, how many European Civil Servants are there who mix freely with their few native colleagues in the service? A grain of sympathy from a European is sure to produce a pound of love and respect in the native. Do not the natives—we mean those that are thoughtful—perfectly know that since the dawn of Indian history, these are the best and happiest days of their mother-land? We are singularly fortunate to be placed under a people, whose national conscience is yet sound, who study the happiness of their subjects before their own, whose humane and just laws are applied to all without distinction of rank, race or creed, and whose religious toleration is enviable.

Justice requires us to say a few words in the way in which some natives conduct themselves. We candidly admit that there are some countrymen of ours, who talk about the mark, and in nine-nine cases out of a hundred hopelessly spoil the cause they so over-zealously advocate by the use of violent language. This is the effect of a frenzied imagination, or misdirected energies. But when education in this country takes a more practical turn, and when our colleges send out men better prepared to begin life quite independently of Government aid, such unbecoming behaviour would become a thing of the past. It would not be necessary to wait for this result in the course of time if our Maharajas, Rajas, and many millionaires unknown to fame, took into their heads to establish schools of art as well as manufactories. This would open a new field, where the rising generation might exercise their energies, and give a different turn to the national mind. People generally think that the object of education now-a-days is Government employment. Tailors, dyers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, and their brethren in almost all other equally important lines of life send their children to school in the hope of seeing them employed on salaries varying from ten to twenty-five rupees a month in a Government office. The children themselves fancy it a shame to follow their paternal professions, and even to give out their parentage. This state of things will, we trust, not last long, as a strong desire for independent living is springing up among the more advanced and thoughtful of the people. Every Englishman has a certain and fixed aim in life, which he never loses sight of; whereas the generality of natives are mere creatures of circumstances. So if all Englishmen sympathised with us, and came into contact with the natives more closely than they do now, the results would prove beneficial to both parties. And the benefit would be the greater to the subject and weak race. Contact with cultured European gentlemen can do a world of good to the educated native; but he is unfortunately shunned as a pariah. The exclusiveness and *hauteur* of John Bull make him more unpopular than even his administrative blunders.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

I no not think I need occupy much more of your time by discussing upon the financial results which our railway possesses in its relations to the public as a receiver and carrier of the persons and the goods of Her Majesty's subjects in India, or in relation to our own power of conveying those goods upon economical and simple terms of cost. I will now, with your permission, go to one or two points in the report which may seem to require some notice at my hands. But first of all let me say a word upon the interest our Government have in this question. The Under-Secretary of State the other day in his speech upon Indian finance stated that the charge upon the revenue of India to make good the guarantees to the railway companies was reduced from the large sum at which it stood year by year in times past to £429,000. I do not know to what extent any anticipation of the result of the half-year just passed may have entered into the Under-Secretary of State's view when that calculation was submitted to the House, but I know this, that in the first half of the year 1877, if the figures I have read to you are correct, the Secretary of State will receive as his half share of the profits no less a sum than £344,000. He must be satisfied with the results we are submitting to you. Then again there are some advantages which will accrue to the Government in India from the results we are now receiving from the system of guarantee which has been so much deprecated. I am not conversant with these subjects, and I do not understand the land revenue of India, but it does seem to me that if it depends upon the produce, I think that the revenue of India must derive a considerable benefit from our line in that part of India, and from the manner in which it is worked, because we have opened out large fields of enterprise for the employment of the money of the people. I do not know what the amount of export of wheat for this year is likely to be, but I should think that they will hardly be less than a million and a half of quarters. Valuing that at the present market price you find you have an exportable commodity to the extent of between 3 and 4 millions of money, which a short time ago did not exist. The same thing applies also in the case of the oilseeds to which I referred just now, because an immense quantity of linseed, rapeseed, and produce of that class now find their way to Calcutta which did not formerly do so. The export of these things to Europe is again in the direction of remedying to some extent the changes which have taken place so recently in the exchanges between India and this country. Therefore the mercantile classes having a great interest in this matter have an interest in our success. Our success leads to make our charges conformable to the circumstances of the trade of India, and the more successful we may be the more are those classes likely to derive benefit from the existence of our railway. I will now go to the subjects which require some mention from me in the report. The first is the increase in the cost of maintenance. That is due to the necessity for the outlay of money for the thorough maintenance of our line in consequence of the increasing wear and tear, partly due to what I must call now the age of some parts of our line, which have been in use for 25 years, and partly to the large amount of traffic which passes over the line. Having in view the contingency which stares us in the face, viz., the Government acquiring the line by-and-bye—at no very remote period—it is our duty to see that this line is maintained in a state of thorough efficiency. We have good profits out of which to maintain it, and the expense of maintenance is, comparatively speaking, nothing to us; but the condition of the line will be an all important thing if it has to come to be dealt with in the manner I have mentioned. We are therefore buying largely and placing on the ground supplies of sleepers, which I am sorry to say we are compelled to send from this country, and steel rails. I dare say there are many gentlemen here connected with railway enterprise in this country, and they will say we have done a wise thing in supplying ourselves with steel rails at a price not exceeding £8 a ton landed in Calcutta. A short time ago you were paying half as much again for steel rails on board ship in London or Liverpool. Then again with regard to our working stock. People who have correspondents in India will have been led to believe, I have no doubt, that there is no body in the world which stood more in need of reprehension than the East Indian Company, for the small amount of stock it has provided for the large service it has to perform. The public prints teem with reproaches because we have not provided the stock. We have seen examples of much vigorous writing about this, but I must say people in India are unreasonable. I was once a merchant in India, and I believe it is very likely I should have taken the view they do and have been as unreasonable as they are, and therefore I make some allowance for them. It must be disappointing to persons who have made large contracts to supply wheat at a certain time to find that in consequence of insufficient power of the railway to bring the wheat down to Calcutta it remains at the loading stations in the upper parts of India. But the fact they must bear in mind is this, that we have really a large and efficient stock of wagons. We had an ample stock of wagons to carry on the whole of the famine traffic of 1873 and 1874, and we should have had quite enough to have done justice to everybody in this year if it had not been for the unfortunate outbreak of famine at Madras. The moment the necessity arose the supplying of grain to the Madras Presidency for the relief of the distress became a matter of paramount consideration. We had the means of sending down over the Bombay and Baroda and the Great Indian Peninsula lines from the Jubbulpore line large quantities of grain, and we conveyed it. There was no question of unloading at Jubbulpore in order that we might get our wagons back; they went straight on to the Madras line, and I may say that one of our officers who happened to call the other day at the Madras railway yard saw some of our wagons there standing idle. We had as many as 2,000 wagons over our frontier at Jubbulpore at one time, but the number has been reduced since. From an estimate made regarding the 6,600 goods wagons which we have, it appears that we have had as many, on an average, as 1,200 absent from us and absolutely beyond our control, for which we only get a miserable rent from the foreign company, as it is termed, into whose hands the wagons have gone. We must not complain; we do not say the interests of our railway are sup-rior to the interests of our fellow creatures in Madras. That is a doctrine I am not prepared to maintain, and I do not think any one—not even the most inveterate grumbler in Calcutta—would say we should have done right if we had shut our doors against our sympathies and locked only to our pockets. The fact is we should have had an ample and abundant supply of wagons to have carried the whole of our traffic as well and as effectually as we did two or three years ago if one-fifth part of our moving power had not been taken away from us by the circumstances, the force of which it was impossible for us and the Government to resist. Therefore I hope gentlemen on the other side of the water will,—if they hear what has been said to-day upon this subject, feel that where they have been lavish in their demonstrations—of disapproval of us and saying we ought to be superseded, —see that there is a substantial reason why we could not do full justice to their demands. No sooner did we see that we were thus driven to this determination than we caused application to be made to the Government of India for authority to increase our stock in the early part of this year. Application was made to the Government of India for permission to lay out the money required to provide 1,000 wagons from this country. Immediately afterwards application was made for permission to build 50 locomotives on the most approved principles for the purpose of the grain traffic. We have both these orders in hand. They were things that could not be proceeded with off hand; the Government could not have been expected to decide in a week or 10 days whether these things should be approved or not because the wagons and locomotives together will cost us a quarter of a million of money. The wagons are under construction; the locomotives will be immediately in hand, and I hope that the wants of our constituents in India who supply us with freight will very soon be supplied to the utmost extent that can be desired. I need not occupy your time with touching upon the various figured statements in the report, whether they refer to the number of passengers, the quantity of goods carried, or the receipts under the several heads, but I may say there are some tables, particularly those in paragraph 26, which will interest some persons, as showing how our business has progressed in the staple commodities of the country. I told you on the last occasion we met that the area producing the whole of the wheat brought from Calcutta depicted on an ordinary sized map of India would be a mere nothing. The 800,000 quarters which I estimated left Calcutta last year may be supposed to be the produce of some 300,000 acres. What are 300,000 acres when you measure the whole cultivation of Upper India? I would ask the curiosity to see to what part of India we are indebted for this wheat supply, and I was surprised to find that we brought a considerable quantity from a station so far south as Rajgowan. Following the course of the river upwards we get very little wheat until we reach Cawnpore, and it is from there and Delhi that we derive the principal supplies of wheat which now come to us. Then the wheat is carried over what is termed in railway language a very long lead, for Cawnpore is 684 miles from Calcutta, and Delhi 912, and between those two points the wheat which we carry is principally grown. Some wheat is also brought on to our line from the Punjab by the Punjab Company, and we carry it down to Calcutta over the whole length of our line. There is nothing, so far as we know, to lead us to expect that there will be the slightest falling off in the supply of that wheat unless it should be something in the nature of a famine to which tropical countries are often subjected. Excepting that, I see no reason to doubt but that we shall continue to receive very large supplies of wheat for the English markets in time to come, and I am glad to say this wheat is much approved by buyers here, because it arrives in excellent condition and fit for immediate use. Undoubtedly the public here are indebted in a great degree for the supply of Indian wheat to the opening of the Suez Canal, by means of which a cargo from India can now be brought to this country much more quickly than it could have been when it had to go round the Cape; and very often the length of the voyage when it came round the Cape led to considerable generation of weevil and other insects in the wheat, tendering it unfit for use when it arrived. The other aspects of the case I went into fully on the last occasion of our meeting, and I need not go into them now. The Government wisely abandoned the duty upon wheat, and when we found how these causes tended to increase our traffic, we at once made up our mind to reduce the rates, and that reduction has been made. Another article upon which I may say a word or two, which is introduced now for the first time into our report, is coal. We have gone into that subject to some extent, because I am persuaded the coal trade presents many important points for consideration. It is a great thing for us to have been able to have carried as much as 520,262 tons of coal. We now supply ourselves, and we get our best coal from the mines at Kurhurballee, which we fortunately discovered some time ago, and that which we do not require we are only too glad to be able to place at the disposal of the Government and others at a price which differs little from ours, excepting the cost of carriage from the pit to the place of delivery. Great exception has been taken in India by the other coal owners to the course which we have pursued in dealing with coal in this manner, and they threaten all manner of things, they talk of getting an interdict from the Government, in fact they threaten legal proceedings and a variety of other things. They are not aware of this, that we are entitled under our constitution to work and to win and to make profit out of coal and minerals. It was one of those things for which we are indebted to the foresight of our colleague, Sir Macdonald Stephenson; he foresaw that advantages would arise from these things, and in our deed of constitution we have power to do these thing, and that power has been approved by Parliament, so that there is no doubt whatever of our legal authority to deal, if we choose so to do, in coal. How we came to acquire the coal is this. We were engaged some 25 years ago in the construction of the line along the Ganges, and a very large quantity of brick work had to be done. We had to look for a fuel wherewith to burn the bricks, and, as the Yankees say, we "prospected" the country, and having heard of some indications, we went to look, and found coal, and thereupon we immediately acquired control over it. It was legitimately done, and in virtue of that power we have the right over those pits. Our purpose in relation to the coal is this, of course, to use as much as we can for our own purposes at the smallest cost, which at the present time does not exceed for the past half-year 5s. 7½d. per ton for the main line, and 2½s. 5½d. for the Jubbulpore line, in consequence of having to pay the carriage over the main line for the Jubbulpore line. Having taken all we require for our own purposes, we wish to be able to supply our neighbours with as much as we can spare, they paying us the carriage. We supply one Company, the Oude and Rohilcund Company, our nearest neighbour in one direction, and I hope we shall be able by arrangement to keep them constantly furnished with the coal they require on terms satisfactory to them and us, and the same with the Government. With regard to the public at Calcutta we were pleased to hear the other day a grievance stated, that our coal was wanted for the supply of sea-going steamers. To supply steamers with Indian coal is a new feature; it shows we have obtained a description of coal which is suitable for sea-going steamers, and that is a great point. We have here another great stand by, and that is our mineral traffic. I have told you what the grain traffic is, and also what is the seed and coal traffic, and these are the three principal things which I have thought it worth your while to trouble you with on the present occasion. I could speak of other things, but time fails me, and I think I have said enough to show you that this report may safely be commended to your favourable adoption. There remains one more subject which I am sorry to have occasion to refer to, and that is the loss which the Company has sustained by the decease of their late secretary, Mr. Randall. He was for a very brief time our secretary, for shortly after his appointment he fell ill and was taken from us. He was, however, in the Company's service for 20 years, and I really do not know in all my somewhat extensive experience of private Companies and public business of a man who more thoroughly earned and deserved respect and confidence than Mr. Randall. He was not only perfectly competent to undertake all the work assigned to him, but he was active in the manner in which he discharged his business, and he was, above all, to be relied upon. If I wanted a figure or fact I could take it with as much certainty from him as if I had read it myself. Mr. Randall having served us so well and having enjoyed his promotion for so short a period, I do not think it a right thing that his family should be left without that provision which he was unfortunately through circumstances, quite well known to me, unable to provide for them. We lay the matter now before the shareholders; we have not suggested anything upon our own responsibility, for I know that Mr. Randall being so well known to most of the shareholders, and appreciated by them, that some one would be disposed to make a proposition with a view of making Mrs. Randall and her family an allowance out of the monies at the disposal of the Company. Many gentlemen had been to the office to inquire into the circumstances of the case; we have told them exactly what the circumstances are, and I believe that some of them have gone away with the intention of asking the meeting to-day to express an opinion upon the subject. Therefore I will leave that matter to be dealt with in his turn. I will now conclude these observations which I have been obliged at so great a length to trouble you with by moving "That the report be received and adopted." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. K. Freshfield, M.P., seconded the motion.

Mr. Hale thought the tide of prosperity had set in so rapidly that it might, in the word of Mr. Gladstone, be described as taking "leaps and bounds." Having studied the matter carefully he was convinced that the prosperity was likely to be continued at an accelerated pace. He should like to know what amount they were in arrear, for the Government hardly made up the guarantee of 5 per cent. when they were not carring it, and whether the State would participate in what was earned over the guaranteed 5 per cent. after the arrears were paid off.

Mr. Young said a great bugbear seemed to be made of the terms upon which the Government could take the line, which should, in his opinion, be got rid of. He believed the arrangement with the Government was most satisfactory, and that it would tend to their advantage more especially as they were increasing in prosperity, and so rendering the shares more valuable. The value of the shares was to regulate the price to be paid by the Government in the event of their taking the line, and therefore he hoped shareholders would not part with their shares or do anything to decrease the price. He should be glad if the Chairman could give them a few more details with respect to the position in which they stood to the Government, believing that it would tend to dissipate the bugbear which had been held out to the world, and prevent people parting with their shares.

Mr. H. Williams said, being a trustee for a large number of shares, he was desirous of understanding his position as to the termination of the lease by the effluxion of time.

The Chairman—I was asked at the last meeting as to our position with reference to the Government and the contract, and I gave an answer then which satisfied those who heard me. I am now asked to be more explicit, and therefore I will say our position is this. On the 15th of Feb., 1879, and for six months afterwards, the Government will have the power of giving notice to this Company of its intention to purchase the property, such intention to take effect upon the expiration of six months from the first half yearly break after the notice has been given. Therefore the Government will, if they give notice to purchase, come into possession in January 1880. Then what are the terms upon which the Government are to pay? They are, the average market value of the stock of the Company for three years preceding the date on which the notice was given. If the notice be given on the 15th of Feb., 1879, the three years average of calculation will have begun on the 15th Feb. 1876. What that price may be of course no one can say, but everyone will have an interest in maintaining that price. (Hear, hear.) The Government will be bound to pay us that money, if in cash, on one day. Let me interpose for a moment—we are dealing with two things here, the main line and the Jubbulpore line. The Jubbulpore line is held by us under similar circumstances, but the date of giving notice does not accrue until August, 1883. Therefore I will deal only with the main line. If the Government have to pay us the value in cash of our undertaking and they give the notice within the time I have mentioned, they will have to place at the disposal of this Company on a particular day, the 31st of December, 1879, the value of the stock of the Company at the ascertained average market value during the time during which the average runs. You yourselves must make your own calculations of what that average will be, although I may say I have my view of it up to the present time. Supposing the average should be 125, the Government will in that case have to pay to us for distribution amongst you 29 millions sterling on a particular day; if the average is 120 they will have to pay us so much less, say, in round numbers, 27 millions. Seeing the probability that the Government would not be able to provide cash at one and the same time, power was reserved to them to make the payment in another manner, and that is, to pay us by an annuity calculated for the term of years during which the lease would have to run. The lease would have 74 years to run, and if the Government were to elect to pay in the form of an annuity they must give you that sum of money for every one of the 74 years which would represent interest upon the market value, ascertained as I have described, and a sum calculated also for interest which would return the value of the capital in the period. The rate is defined by the contract—it is the rate of interest which has been received during the two preceding years upon the public securities of the Indian Government in the market. For the purpose of familiarising my own mind with these things I have been in the habit of considering the interest at 4½ per cent. The sum set aside to redeem the capital in 74 years would be about 5s. 6d. or 5s. 8d. a year. That would be included in the total of the annuity granted. But in addition to that you would receive a sum of money payable annually which would represent the interest calculated at 4½ per cent. upon the value of the stock ascertained in the market. Now, I do not hesitate to say that if we come to that, and we are paid off either in cash—which is practically out of the question—or in an annuity, that we shall get most excellent terms, and that therefore there is nothing which can leave upon the mind of any person any apprehension, because if our property should pass out of our hands into those of the Government, the interest of your stake in the adventure will not be prejudiced. It is true you will not have the prospect of a participation in future profits, but you will have an annuity of the Indian Government for 74 years, which will be a very valuable thing. The upshot of all this is, you must not let the stock fall in price; do not let anything in the nature of a panic feeling arise amongst you. I recollect that three or four years ago a gentleman lately connected with Government wrote a letter to the public press, and that letter coming with the *quasi* authority of the Government did prejudicial effect upon the value of our stock wholly unjustified by the circumstances; and, therefore, I say do not let anything you see, from any pen whatever, raise any doubt in your minds as to the value of the property. I know that if I had to buy an annuity of that description, and valued it at 4 per cent., I should not set forth my while to pay more than £130 for it. Therefore the question is, what are we to get in the way of profits during the next two or three years. I have told you with a purpose what the prospects of the Company are. Everything I have said was based upon the strict and truthful representations of the facts of the case. My advice to you is to go away from this meeting with the certain conviction that come what will, your interests as regards merely the investment of a given sum of money belonging to you are in no way damnified if the Government do take the railway.

Mr. Young said that whereas at present they had a guarantee from the Government of five per cent. only, they would then have a whole guarantee.

The Chairman—If the Government grant an annuity, I apprehend they will grant something in the nature of a charge, the interest of which would be payable at a certain time to run over 74 years; it would be paid to the Company as long as they continued to work the line, and what was the state of things as to the termination of the lease by efflux of time. That will happen in about 77 years from this time. I can only say this, my reading of the contract is, if things should go on as they are now, without any modification whatever, in that year. 77 years hence the Government would take possession of our property as a landlord takes possession of a house, paying for the moveables at a valuation. But there is a condition which to a certain extent waves the interest of interest in this concern. We have it in our power at any time if we are dissatisfied with our undertaking to require the Government to take it off our hands at six months' notice, they paying to us the sum expended upon the railway, that is, returning our capital. In this case you would lose the premium, but give the notice one year before the expiration of the lease you get your capital back. (Hear, hear.) Now what is the sum due to the Government for interest? Actually we do not owe the Government any money for interest, the charge which stands against us for interest advanced during the period of construction is only recoverable out of half surplus profits; it is not in the nature of a debt to the Government; it is payable out of a specific source of income, and no other, and that source is this. We owe is £6,400,000, and we also owe for interest about three millions in round numbers. As to the Government participating in the surplus, they are entitled to do that until the charges are paid off; when that is done the whole will come to us.

Mr. Jones thought the Government would have a pretty large difficulty to deal with if they attempted to take the Company into their hands: it would be mischievous for the shareholders, for the Government, and the people of India if it were to go out of the hands of businessmen into the hands of official servants. The Directors were able to take advantage of anything which cropped up on the instant, but the Government would take 12 months to consider any matter, during which time the person desirous of entering upon a transaction would give it up owing to the delay. He thought in many instances the Directors would do well to reduce the rates for goods. With regard to the loss which the Company had sustained by the death of Mr. Randall he might say that he had always found Mr. Randall extremely zealous and conscientious in particular on behalf of the Company in all the transactions in which he was engaged. In his opinion a man who had served them faithfully for 20 years had some claim upon their sympathy.

The resolution for the adoption of the report then passed unanimously.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

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Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SEWING COTTON.

Trade-Mark—A Goat's Head.

BROOK'S

Patent Glacé and Six-Cord Soft Cottons for Hand and Machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.

EXHIBITION PRIZES.

The Only Prize Medal ..... London, 1851.
The Only First Class Prize Medal ..... Paris, 1855.
Prize Medal ..... London, 1862.
Gold Medal ..... Paris, 1867.
The only Diploma of Honour ..... Vienna, 1873.
Medal and Award ..... Philadelphia, 1876.

CAUTION—The genuine article has the name "Brooks" on each ticket.

J. BROOK & BROS.,
MELTHAM MILLS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on each sale.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of brown thorough-bred Waler geldings; 6 and 7 years old, 14-3 high, stylish movers, broken to single and double harness—one a broken Cavalry charger—Rs. 1,300.

A chesnut Waler gelding, 7 years, 15-3 high, well broken to saddle, and perfectly quiet to ride, up to any weight, Rs. 800.

A large bay Arab horse, 8 years, 15 hands, well broken to single and double harness, rides well and would make a good charger. Rs. 550.

A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high, a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.

A grey Arab galloway, 5 years old, 14 hands, very showy, makes a good lady's horse, Rs. 300.

A very powerful flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart, Rs. 500.

A chesnut Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2½, well broken to harness and rides well, Rs. 550.

A handsome pair of dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, perfectly broken to harness, go fast, and steady, and well suited for a lady's driving, Rs. 900.

A chesnut stud-bred colt, 5 years, 14-3, exceedingly good tempered, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, Rs. 400.

A strong and powerful grey Cabool horse, 7 years, 14 hands, quite well in harness, and suitable for brougham or shigram, Rs. 200.

A chesnut Australian brougham horse, 15-1, a good working horse, Rs. 150.

A grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, broken to single harness, and rides well, Rs. 350.

A stylish and high bred English built mail phaeton, in ex cellent order, Rs. 500.

A Cee-spring buggy, nearly new, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Gilgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 26th July 1877.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY one that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" surpassed the Newfoundland Oils even in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of testimonials from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—

THOMAS WM. S. LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children.

"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of Mr. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Cotham. In comparing the oil supplied by Mr. MOLLER with that I used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend Mr. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."

Suffolk House, Cotham, April 10th, 1876.

W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Fleabury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries: Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.

"MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best in consequence of its superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Normanjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,

A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES:—

MONTILLA ..... Rs. 25 per dozen.
SOLERA ..... " 28 "

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Les Canons ..... Rs. 18 per doz. Qts.
Chateau Leoville ..... " 24 "
Chateau Lafite ..... " 25 "

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. FABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs. 16 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer ..... " 24 "
Rudesheimer ..... " 26 "
Marcobrunner ..... " 30 "
Queen Victoria Berg ..... " 36 "

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph Roderer & Co.'s celebrated Carte Blanche ..... Rs. 44 per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Bisquets Carte Blanche ..... " 40 "
Do. do. ..... " 22-8 " Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale ..... Rs. 5 per doz. Qts
Do. do. ..... " 3 " Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale ..... " 4-8 " Qts.
Do. do. ..... " 2-12 " Pts.

BRANDY.

*** Stars FROMY and ROG 3*8 Cognac ... Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.

5 per cent. discount will be given on all orders for less than 5 cases and 10 per cent. on orders for 5 cases and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "Via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

Suits made, just as you like them ..... Rs. 25 worth Rs. 30
Suits made to the latest fashion ..... from " 16 to " 20
Fast Colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits ..... " 14 to " 18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca ..... " 9 to " 14
ALLAN'S CLYCONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS 20 to " 30

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG respectfully begs to invite the attention of his numerous Customers, and the public in General, to his PRESENT stock of

CHEROOTS
and
CIGARS,

which have all been manufactured from CHOICEST TOBACCO specially selected, and reserved for himself.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S PRIME ..... Rs. 20 per 1,000
Do. Do. ..... " 2-4 per Box of 100
Do. No. 1 ..... " 17 per 1,000
Do. Do. ..... " 2 per Box of 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME ..... " 20 per 1,000
Do. Do. ..... " 2-4 per Box of 100
Do. No. 1 ..... " 17 per 1,000
Do. Do. ..... " 2 per Box of 100
NONPAREILS ..... " 15 per 1,000
Do. ..... " 1-12 per Box of 100

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

PRINCIPES ..... Rs. 20 per 1,000
Do. ..... " 2-4 per Box of 100
FAVORITAS ..... " 22 per 1,000
Do. ..... " 2-8 per Box of 100
REGALIAS ELEGANTE ..... " 25 per 1,000
Do. Do. ..... " 3 per Box of 100

DINDIGUL HAVANNAS,
"LONDRES."
(MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havanna par excellence.
Rs. 24 per 1,000.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

NEUBERG'S CIGARETTES
MANUFACTURED DAILY,
ALWAYS FRESH AND ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

RANEEGUNGE POTTERY.
FIRE BRICK AND GLAZED PIPE WORKS.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
4" Stoneware Pipe	at	0	6	0	per Foot.
6" Ditto do.	"	0	8	0	"
9" " "	"	0	12	0	"
12" " "	"	1	4	0	"
15" " "	"	1	12	0	"
18" " "	"	2	12	0	"
21" " "	"	4	0	0	"
4" " Bend Pipes	"	1	4	0	each.
6" " "	"	1	8	0	"
9" " "	"	2	4	0	"
12" " "	"	3	0	0	"
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	2	8	0	per Foot.
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	1	8	0	"
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	1	0	0	"
4" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes	"	0	12	0	"
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	3	12	0	"
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	2	4	0	"
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	1	8	0	"
4" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions	"	1	2	0	"
Stoneware Syphons ..... with bottoms	"	3	0	0	each.
" " Gully Traps	"	4	0	0	"
Roofing Tiles	"	12	0	0	per 100.
Staffordshire pattern Roofing Tiles blue, buff, Red	"	15	0	0	per 100 Sft.
Trasselated Paving Tiles	"	0	6	0	to 0 10 0 per Square foot according to pattern.
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders. Spouts	"	3	0	0	each.
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders	"	3	0	0	"
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders with